

Chapter 13

LANDSCAPING*

* **Editors Note:** Ord. No. 2340, § 1, adopted Jan. 5, 2005, amended the former Ch. 13 Arts. II–III, §§ 13-1, 13-3, 13-4, 13-19(c) 13-20(c), 13-21, 13-33--13-41, 13-41.5, 13-42--13-46, 13-49--13-51, App. A and enacted a new Ch. 13 as set out herein. The former Ch. 13 pertained to similar subject matter. For complete derivation see the Code Comparative Table at the end of this volume.

Cross References: Administration, Ch. 2; review committee, § 2-71; buildings and building regulations, Ch. 5; code enforcement, Ch. 6; flood prevention, Ch. 9; drainage requirements, § 9-56 et seq.; specifications for planting on roadside swales, § 9-64; improper planting on or alteration of swales, § 9-65; accumulations of certain material required to be removed, § 11-7; excessive growth of weeds and brush prohibited, § 11-8; vegetation protruding into rights-of-way prohibited, § 11-9; licenses and business regulations, Ch. 14; planning and development, Ch. 19; platting, Ch. 20; car dealerships, § 22-31; streets, sidewalks and other public places, Ch. 23; zoning, Ch. 27; dish antennas to be screened by landscaping, § 27-653(f)(7); regulation of greenhouses and shadehouses in residential districts, § 27-662; landscaping in planned community developments, § 27-688(f).

Art. I. In General, §§ 13-1--13-15

Art. II. Landscape Planning and Review Board, §§ 13-16--13-32

Art. III. Standards and Specifications, §§ 13-33--13-52

ARTICLE I.

IN GENERAL*

* **Editors Note:** Ord. No. 1525, § 1, adopted Jan. 6, 1988, repealed and reenacted Art. I, to read as herein set out. Former Art. I, §§ 13-1--13-3, derived from Code 1964, App. A, Art. XXXII, §§ 1, 2, 17.

Sec. 13-1. Purpose and objectives.

(a) *Purpose.* The city council finds that the perpetuation of the unique characteristics and aesthetic qualities of the lifestyle of the citizenry of Plantation justify the regulation of landscape design and the physical development that will occur within the city so as to continue this aesthetic appeal throughout the city. The purpose of the landscape chapter is to set forth minimum standards only. It is not meant to inhibit imaginative landscape design. The planning and zoning board and landscape planning and review board can recommend and the city council shall reserve the right to waive specific requirements of this chapter when in their judgment equal or superior landscaping solutions can be achieved through good landscape design.

(b) *Objectives.* The objectives of this chapter are as follows:

- (1) To improve the appearance of certain setback and yard areas (including but not restricted to off-street vehicular parking areas, open-lot sales areas, and service areas in the city); and
- (2) To protect and preserve the appearance, character and value of adjacent land uses (including surrounding neighborhoods) and thereby promote the general welfare by providing for the

installation and maintenance of landscaped areas for screening and aesthetic effects; and

- (3) To protect, nurture, enhance and to provide for the sustainability of the city's urban forest; and
- (4) To comply with the minimum county requirements for tree preservation and landscape environmental protection.

(Ord. No. 1525, § 1, 1-6-88; Ord. No. 2222, § 1, 5-31-2000; Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Sec. 13-2. Enforcement.

This chapter shall be the minimum standard applied to the incorporated area of the city and shall be enforced by the code enforcement officer of the city by the direction, inspection and recommendations of the city landscape architect. At the city landscape architect's discretion where violations are not suitable for enforcement by the code enforcement board, violations will be prosecuted in county court.

(Ord. No. 1525, § 1, 1-6-88)

Sec. 13-3. City landscape architect.

As used herein, the term "city landscape architect" shall be a full-time landscape architect in the employ of the city, and, if none, the then designee of the governing body of the city. The city landscape architect shall be the city official that interprets and applies this chapter of the Code.

(Ord. No. 1525, § 1, 1-6-88; Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Sec. 13-4. Landscaping permit, fee.

There is hereby established a landscaping permit fee. It shall be based upon a charge of two (2) percent of the cost of the landscaping for all non-single-family zoned projects, except multifamily projects being developed as single lots by a single owner, with a maximum fee of seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00). With respect to the landscape permitting on projects which contemplate landscaping being installed outside of an envelope consisting of (i) the building, (ii) landscaping adjacent to the building's exterior walls, and (iii) landscaping within parking lots adjacent to the building and intended to primarily service same (such out of envelope areas hereinafter called "common area"), a development agreement (in form, similar to that currently approved for the utilities and engineering departments) and a bond or other forms of financial assurances as are approved by the city legal department in the amount of one hundred twenty-five (125) percent of the estimated cost of the such "common area" landscaping shall be required and shall be in a form substantially similar to the public construction bond form set forth in § 255.05, Fla. Stat. (2003). For purposes of this bonding requirement, "common area" for single-family residential projects means all land not including platted lots or site planned single building sites for which certificates of occupancy will be issued. The agreement and bond shall be provided to the city prior to the city issuing the landscaping permit. If the plant material is installed pursuant to the code and permit, then the bond will be returned. If the required plant material installation remains incomplete for a period of thirty (30) days after the issuance of the final certificate of occupancy or an applicable earlier deadline as provided by law or as provided in the project's development order, then the bond (or other financial assurance) shall be retained and called upon by the city in order to have the installation of the landscaping completed. Regardless of whether a bond (or other financial assurance) is required pursuant to this section for "common areas" as a condition precedent to a landscape permit, the city landscape architect may require a similar bond (or other financial assurance) for any incomplete landscaping at the time a certificate of

occupancy is requested if the landscape architect determines to consent to the issuance of the certificate of occupancy.

(Ord. No. 2104, § 5, 9-18-96; Ord. No. 2242, § 1, 1-3-2001; Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Editors Note: Ord. No. 2104, § 5, adopted Sept. 18, 1996, enacted provisions pertaining to a permit fee for landscaping. Such section did not specify manner of codification; hence, inclusion as § 13-4 has been at the discretion of the editor.

Secs. 13-5--13-15. Reserved.

ARTICLE II.

LANDSCAPE PLANNING AND REVIEW BOARD*

* **Cross References:** Boards, commissions and committees, § 2-31 et seq.; planning and development, Ch. 19; platting, Ch. 20.

Sec. 13-16. Created.

There is hereby created the city landscape planning and review board.
(Code 1964, App. A, Art. XXIII 1/2, § 10(a))

Sec. 13-17. Membership.

(a) The city landscape planning and review board shall consist of seven (7) appointed members, each of whom shall serve a term of office equal to the term of office of the elected official of the city appointing such member to the board, with the initial appointments to be for the remainder of the existing terms of the present elected officials of the city. The city landscape architect shall serve as a nonappointive member in accordance with section 13-18. One (1) such member shall be appointed by the mayor, with the remaining five (5) members appointed by each respective city council member. The seventh member shall be appointed by use of the rotation basis process specified in section 2-32 of the City Code of Ordinances. The appointees shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing public official.

(b) Upon the death or resignation of any elected official, the successor official fulfilling the term of office of such deceased or resigned official, if any, shall have the privilege of appointing a replacement member to the advisory board for that member previously appointed by the deceased or resigned public official for the remainder of such public official's term of office; provided, however, that until such appointment is made, the deceased or resigned elected official's appointee shall continue to serve as a member of the board.
(Code 1964, App. A, Art. XXIII 1/2, § 10(a); Ord. No. 1525, § 2, 1-6-88; Ord. No. 2162, § 7, 5-13-98)

Sec. 13-18. Officers.

(a) At the organizational meeting of the landscape planning and review board, which shall be conducted within thirty (30) days of the appointment of the members to the board, the board shall by majority vote elect a vice-chairman, who shall act as chairman in the absence of the chairman.

(b) The city landscape architect shall serve as a member of the board and shall sit as chairman thereof without voting privileges.
(Code 1964, App. A, Art. XXIII 1/2, § 10(b), (c))

Sec. 13-19. Rules of procedure; quorum.

(a) While open to the public, the landscape planning and review board meetings and review of landscape development plans will be conducted in an essentially workshop manner similar to the review committee, with the public hearings and comments of the public on such development plans to be conducted at the planning and zoning board and city council meetings on such development plans. All decisions of the board shall be on a majority basis of those members present. A tied vote shall be deemed a negative vote or rejection of any proposal submitted to the board. Four (4) voting members shall constitute a quorum sufficient to transact the business of the board.

(b) At its organizational meeting or at any future duly convened meeting of the landscape planning and review board, the board can adopt by majority vote such additional procedural rules as it deems appropriate to assist in the handling of the agenda matters before the board.

(c) Since the landscape planning and review board conducts an advisory administrative review, the city's quasi-judicial hearing procedures shall not apply to its meetings or reviews.
(Code 1964, App. A, Art. XXIII 1/2, § 10(e), (f)' Ord. No. 2222, § 1, 5-31-2000; Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Sec. 13-20. Functions.

(a) The landscape planning and review board shall review all proposed landscape plans requiring city council approval.

(b) The board may initiate recommendations to the city council relative to landscaping proposals or functions including any recommended changes, revisions or additions to the city property, improvements or to ordinances and resolutions pertaining to improving landscaping throughout the city. All city-proposed landscaping, tree planting programs, park plantings and beautification of public buildings or public areas owned by the city shall be submitted to the landscape planning and review board for review and recommendations before being submitted to the city council for authorization to proceed to advertise and bid such projects.

(c) Administrative review of appeals made by any person denied a tree removal permit by the landscape architect or designee. A rotating, three-member panel of the landscape planning and review board shall conduct the review of such appeals.

(Code 1964, App. A, Art. XXIII 1/2, § 10(d), (g); Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Sec. 13-21. Administrative review of denial of tree removal permits.

(a) *Landscape planning and review board subcommittee--Created; jurisdiction.* There is hereby created the landscape planning and review board subcommittee with powers and duties as hereinafter set forth. It shall be the duty of the landscape planning and review board subcommittee to hear requests for administrative review taken by any person denied a tree removal permit by the landscape architect or his or her designee. The applicant shall request such administrative review within thirty (30) days after the permit is denied by filing with the landscape department a notice of request for administrative review, specifying the grounds thereof, and paying a filing fee of one hundred dollars (\$100.00). No request for administrative review of denial of tree removal permits filed after thirty (30) days from the date the permit is denied shall be heard.

(b) *Subcommittee composition.* Three (3) members of the landscape planning and review board shall constitute a subcommittee to review denials of tree removal permits. Following the initial rotation, the members shall rotate off the subcommittee after serving for three (3) consecutive meetings. The initial rotation shall be staggered with one (1) member serving three (3) meetings, one (1) member serving four (4) meetings, and one (1) member serving five (5) meetings. The initial members of the board to serve on the subcommittee shall be designated by the entire board. The board may also designate an alternate subcommittee member to attend a subcommittee meeting if another subcommittee member cannot attend. The landscape architect or his or her designee shall not be a subcommittee member.

(c) *Officers of the subcommittee.* The subcommittee shall designate a chairperson as the subcommittee shall deem necessary. The chairperson shall have the same voting rights as other board members.

(d) *Quorum.* A quorum of the subcommittee shall consist of two (2) or more members, and an affirmative vote of the majority of those present and voting shall be necessary to pass any motion or adopt any order; provided, however, that at least two (2) members of the subcommittee must vote in order for the action to be official.

(e) *Frequency of meetings.* The subcommittee shall meet on an as needed basis following the adjournment of the regular meeting of the landscape planning and review board.

(f) *Criteria for approval.* In addition to other standards and criteria in this Code of Ordinances that apply to the proposed granting a tree removal permit, the subcommittee shall consider:

- (1) The character of the property where the tree is situated and the character of the surrounding property; and
- (2) The tree's condition;
- (3) The existing and proposed development or use of the property, or both;
- (4) Any negative effects, damage, or hazard caused by the tree such as staining, root protrusion, root damage, etc.;
- (5) Whether the tree constituted part of the requirements of a site plan approval or other development order approval;
- (6) The extent to which the owners have attempted to properly prune or rectify the tree's condition;
- (7) Whether and to what extent the property where the tree is located would comply with minimum landscape code or site plan requirements if the tree were removed;
- (8) Any proposed mitigation by the owners, including but not limited to, proposed contribution to the city's tree preservation fund or a proposed tree replacement plan; and
- (9) The costs of mitigating the loss of tree canopy.

(g) *Subcommittee decision.* All decisions of the landscape planning and review board subcommittee shall be reduced to writing. If the subcommittee overturns the landscape architect's decision, the filing fee will be applied to the permit fee (and in the event that no permit fee is required to remove the tree, the filing fee will be returned to the resident).

(h) *Elected official review of subcommittee decision.* Any decision of the landscape planning and review board subcommittee shall become final thirty (30) days after it is reduced to writing, and sent by interoffice mail to the elected officers by the clerk of the board. Any decision (regardless of an approval or denial) shall be directed to the elected officials by interoffice mail. If, during such thirty-day period, any elected official wishes to toll the time period in which the decision may become final, he or she may do so by requesting the city clerk in writing to agendaize the matter for discussion and consideration at the next available city council meeting as an administrative matter. When the matter is presented to the city council, the city council may decline to review the subcommittee decision, or may review the subcommittee decision. If the subcommittee decision is reviewed, the city council may approve or not approve the subcommittee decision, and the city council may attach such conditions as are appropriate to its decision.
(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Secs. 13-22--13-32. Reserved.

ARTICLE III.

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Sec. 13-33. Definitions.

For the purpose of this article, the following terms and words shall have the meaning herein prescribed, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(a) *Caliper.* Diameter of a dicot or conifer tree trunk as measured at the heights as follows:

Six (6) inches from the ground on trees up to and including four (4) inches in caliper.

Twelve (12) inches above the ground for trees larger than four (4) inches in caliper.

Caliper of a monocot is the diameter of the tree trunk measured one (1) foot above the ground.

(b) *Canopy tree.* See shade/canopy tree.

(c) *Conifer.* Cone bearing seed plant.

(d) *Conspicuously flowering.* A plant that exhibits a contrasting display of reproductive parts in size, quantity and duration.

(e) *Dicotyledonous (dicot) tree.* A tree having a woody stem and branches and leaves with net venation and having a separate, distinct outer bark that can be peeled from the tree.

(f) *Dripline*. The natural outside end of the branches of a tree or shrub projected vertically to the ground.

(g) *Equivalent replacement*. A tree (or trees) whose condition, size, and location is determined by the city landscape architect or designee to be equivalent to the tree (or trees) which it replaces.

(h) *Equivalent value*. An amount of money, which reflects the cost of replacing a dicot, monocot or conifer tree, as determined by the city landscape architect or their designee based on species, structure, health, location, other environmental factors and/or industry fair market value.

(i) *Excavation*. To make a hole, unearth, scrape, or dig out for the purpose of construction, demolition, or removal with specific relation to a tree drip line and root system.

(j) *Ground cover*. A planting of low growing plants that is evergreen and provides a permanent covering.

(k) *Hatracking*. To flat-cut the top or sides of a tree or both; severing the leader or leaders; or internodal cutting within the tree's canopy; or trimming to a degree as to remove the normal tree canopy and disfigure the tree.

(l) *Hedge*. A close planting of shrubs which forms a compact, dense, visually opaque, living barrier when mature.

(m) *Internodal cut*. A pruning cut that is located between two (2) growth nodes.

(n) *Irrigation*. To supply with water by a mechanical sprinkler system.

(o) *Landscape architectural plans*. Any landscaped plans required to be submitted under this Code of Ordinances for governmental approval may only be submitted by the actual person owning the property or by a person registered as a landscape architect in Florida under Chapter 481, Part II, Florida Statutes, or persons otherwise exempt thereunder. All plans, specifications, or reports prepared or issued by a registered landscape architect and filed for public record shall be signed by the registered landscape architect, dated, and stamped with his seal. The signature, date and seal constitute evidence of the authenticity of that to which they are affixed and their compliance with this city's comprehensive landscape ordinance requirements.

(p) *Landscaping*. Living plant material purposely installed for functional or aesthetic reasons at ground level and open to the sky.

(q) *Lawn/turf/sod*. Upper layer of soil bound by grassy plant roots.

(r) *Live crown ratio*. The relative portion of green crown to overall tree height.

(s) *Monocotyledonous (monocot) tree*. A tree having fronds with parallel venation and an indistinct, tightly held trunk surface; e.g., Palm.

- (t) *Mulch*. An organic soil additive or topping such as compost, wood chips, wood shavings, seasoned sawdust, bark, leaves or straw, used to reduce evaporation, prevent erosion, control weeds, enrich the soil and lower soil temperature.
- (u) *Overlifting*. The removal of more than one-half (1/2) of the foliage on branches arising in the lower two-thirds (2/3) of the tree which unevenly distributes weight and wind stress along the trunk.
- (v) *Overthinning*. The removal of the majority of the inner lateral branches and foliage thereby displaying weight and mass to the ends of the branches. The alteration of the tree's live crown ratio may be considered as evidence of over lifting.
- (w) *Pervious area*. That surface area of land that allows passage of air and water to the subsurface area.
- (x) *Protected tree*. A tree which due to its size, shape, character, age, and/or aesthetic value is declared by the city council to be a locally unique example of the species.
- (y) *Prune or trim*. Means to cut away, remove, cut off or cut back parts of a tree or plant using proper arboricultural techniques as defined in the most current edition of *American National Standard for Tree Care Operations. Tree Shrub and Other Woody Plant Maintenance Standard Practices, ANSI A300*** or such other publication or standard acceptable to the city landscape architect.
- (z) *Relocation*. The transplanting of plant material from one location to another location that is acceptable by the city landscape architect or designee following proper horticultural and arboricultural procedures which includes but is not limited to root pruning for a period of at least six (6) weeks, providing adequate irrigation from the act of root pruning to relocation and providing care and irrigation for a period of one (1) year or until the plant material is established.
- (aa) *Right-of-way*. Lands set aside for public traverse, movement of public utilities or swales.
- (bb) *Shock*. A physiological state of or degeneration of the vital processes resulting from but not limited to root damage, wounds, impact, partial or total girdling, or improper cutting.
- (cc) *Shade/canopy tree*. A single or multi-trunked dicot or conifer tree that by virtue of its natural shape provides at maturity a minimum shade canopy of thirty (30) feet in diameter.
- (dd) *Shrub*. A multi-stemmed woody plant with several permanent stems, instead of a single trunk, which is used as a hedge, massing element or accent that typically is sheared or kept at a certain height.
- (ee) *Standard*. A woody perennial plant with a number of stout stems, all but one (1) of which have been removed. The remaining stem then has been trained into an upright, small, tree-like form having a rounded crown usually supported by a stake.
- (ff) *Tree*. A woody perennial plant, possibly shrubby when young, with one (1) or more main stems or trunks that naturally develops characteristics of a particular species.

(gg) *Tree abuse.* Any action or inaction that causes the decline or death of a tree. Abuse includes, but is not limited to, improper trimming, damage inflicted upon any part of the tree by machinery, changing the natural grade within the drip line, destruction of the natural shape or any action which may cause infection, infestation, decay, damage or destruction of the natural landscape functions and/or processes of the tree, or death.

(hh) *Tree fund.* Account used for mitigating tree replacement determined by the equivalent monetary value of tree(s) removed and not replaced. This account shall be separately accounted for within the city, but the moneys therein may be commingled with other city funds. The city may cause money from other sources to be deposited into this account. The moneys in the account shall be used for purchasing plant material, arboricultural educational purchases, arboricultural activities, landscape enhancement grants, to supplement other grants related to arboriculture that the city may receive from time to time and to use for the supplemental grants purposes, installation of trees in the city tree planting program, and such other landscape related activities conducted by Plantation within the city.

(ii) *Service/arborist.* Any licensed person, company, corporation or service which does regularly, for a compensation or fee, transplant, remove, prune, trim, repair, inject, or perform procedures surgery upon a tree.

(jj) *Tree removal.* To change the location of a tree, or to cause damage to or destruction of a tree or it's root system so as to cause a tree to die.

(kk) *Trim.* To reduce, shorten or diminish gradually a plant or parts of a plant without altering the natural shape using proper horticultural and arboricultural techniques.

(ll) *Vehicular use area.* Any area used by vehicles except public thoroughfares, including but not limited to areas for parking, display, storage or traverse of any and all types of motor vehicles, bicycles, watercraft, trailers, airplanes or construction equipment.

(mm) *Vine.* A plant whose natural growth characteristic produces climbing stems.
(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Sec. 13-34. Landscape materials and standards.

(a) Plant materials used in conformance with the provisions of this article shall conform to the grades and standards for Florida No. 1 or better as described in *Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants*** by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry, most current edition or such other publication or standard acceptable to the city landscape architect.

(b) Topsoil shall be clean and reasonably free of construction debris, weeds, rocks, and noxious pests and disease. The topsoil for all planting areas shall be amended with horticulturally acceptable organic material. The minimum topsoil depth shall be six (6) inches for groundcover areas, four (4) inches for seeded grass areas and two (2) inches for sodded grass areas.

(c) Paved or architectural surfaces shall be reasonably free of weeds, pests, and diseases.

(d) Paved or architectural surfaces shall be of barrier free design for use by the handicapped and

shall not exceed ten (10) percent of the landscaped area, the landscaped area being that portion of the site where plant materials predominate over architectural features.

(e) All trees required under the provisions of this chapter shall be allowed to grow to their natural height, size and shape. All reasonable efforts shall be made to use native Florida species.

The approval and acceptance of any and all trees planted in accordance with this chapter shall be based on their growth habits and characteristics and their suitability in the specific planting location proposed.

(f) Shade trees at the time of installation shall have a minimum trunk diameter (caliper) of one and one-half (1 1/2) to two (2) inches, a minimum height of ten (10) to twelve (12) feet; and a minimum crown spread of five (5) feet. Larger sizes may be required next to buildings pursuant to section 13-39, additional landscaping relating to structures. Smaller sizes may be required as part of mitigation in certain residential situations. (see section 13-41.5(3))

(g) Shrubs at the time of installation shall not be less than two and one-half (2 1/2) feet in height unless the city landscape architect determines that some are not available, in which case height will be determined by availability. Shrubs, when installed as a hedge, shall be planted with a spacing between the plants so that the plants are touching at time of installation.

(h) Vines at the time of installation shall be not less than two and one-half (2 1/2) feet in height, with at least three (3) runners.

(i) Ground cover areas at the time of installation shall be planted with a minimum of seventy-five (75) percent coverage with one hundred (100) percent coverage occurring within three (3) months of installation.

(j) All grass areas shall be sodded with a species of grass that will survive as a permanent lawn in Broward County provided with appropriate and adequate watering and fertilization. Sod provided must be true to type, viable, reasonably free of weeds, insects, and disease, and capable of growth and development. Sod shall be aligned with tightly fitted joints and no overlap of butts or sides. Sod pieces shall have adequate soil backing for continuous root growth and irrigation retention. Subgrade of lawn areas shall be reasonably free of all stones, sticks, rocks, roots and other matter prior to the placement of sod. The subgrade must be covered with a suitable soil composite that permits viable sod growth. Excessively large turf areas, such as play fields, may be grassed by other methods with approval of the city council.

(k) Sod shall be placed on all areas not covered by main and accessory structures, walks, vehicular use areas and other landscape areas. Sod shall extend to any abutting street pavement edge, swale and swale rights-of-way and to the mean water line of any abutting canal, lake or waterway.
(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Sec. 13-35. Landscape installation and maintenance.

(a) All landscaping and irrigation shall be installed in a sound workmanship-like manner and according to accepted and proper planting procedures. Once properly installed, the landscape and irrigation shall be continuously maintained and protected.

(1) *Installation:*

- a. Top soils shall be required as specified in the landscape materials section of this chapter (subsection 13-34(b)). All trees and shrubs shall be planted in a soil native to the site unless it is determined to be of poor quality by the city landscape architect or designee. All planting holes for trees shall be two (2) times the width of the root ball of the plant material. A maximum of three (3) inches of clean mulch shall be installed around each tree planting and throughout planting beds. Mulched areas around trees shall have a minimum of a two-foot radius. Mulch shall be kept three (3) inches away from the trunks and stems of plants.
- b. All trees shall be properly guyed and staked at the time of planting to ensure establishment and erect growth. Trees shall be restaked in the event of blowovers or other failure of the staking and guying. Nail staking or other methods which cause cosmetic or biological damage to the tree are prohibited. All guying and staking material should be removed when the tree is stable and established but in no case more than one (1) year after initial planting of tree. The use of plastic or non-biodegradable staking material is prohibited except in certain site conditions.
- c. All landscaped areas, excluding single-family and two-family residences, shall be provided with an automatically-operating underground irrigation system. The irrigation system must be designed to have a minimum of one hundred (100) percent coverage, with fifty (50) percent minimum overlap in grass and groundcover areas and fifty (50) percent minimum overlap in shrub areas.
- d. All plantings shall be fertilized at the time of installation with an appropriate fertilizer consistent with site conditions or at such higher standard as may be determined by the city landscape architect.
- e. A root barrier system shall be installed in situations where a tree or palm is planted within ten (10) feet of a paved surface or infrastructure.

(2) *Maintenance:*

- a. The owner, tenant and their agent, if any, shall be jointly and severally responsible for maintenance of all landscaping, which shall be maintained using accepted horticultural practices to insure a healthy condition. All sites shall be kept free of refuse and debris. It shall be the landscape department's responsibility to notify the property owner in writing of a nonconformance with the provisions of this chapter especially, but not limited to, conditions of severe damage, death, or of improper maintenance of the landscaped materials installed in accordance with this chapter.
- b. The owner shall have thirty (30) days to replace missing or damaged plant material, or restore landscaped areas to an acceptable level of maintenance. The owner shall be required to notify the landscape department in writing that the existing nonconforming

condition has been rectified. A representative of the landscape department shall inspect the property in question and notify the owner in writing that the property is in conformance with this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Sec. 13-36. Landscaping requirements for certain yard areas, off-street parking and other vehicular use areas.

(a) All areas used for (1) parking or display of any and all types of vehicles, boats, or heavy construction equipment, including both self-propelled and nonself-propelled types where the vehicle screening requirements of chapter 25 of this Code do not apply; (2) parking and vehicular circulation areas of multi-family housing units and of planned community developments, excluding platted single-family and two-family residences which residences are located within such plat; and (3) vehicular circulation within property boundaries when it is a function of the primary use, hereafter referred to as "other vehicular use areas" including, but not limited to, activities of a drive-in nature such as, but not limited to, filling stations, grocery and dairy stores, shopping centers, restaurants and the like, shall conform to the minimum landscape requirements herein provided.

(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Sec. 13-37. Required landscaping adjacent to public rights-of-way.

On the site of a building or open lot use providing an off-street parking area or other vehicular use area, where such areas will not be entirely screened visually by an intervening building or structure from any abutting right-of-way, excluding dedicated alleys, there shall be provided landscaping between such areas and such right-of-way as follows:

- (1) A strip of land a minimum of fifteen (15) feet in depth located between the abutting right-of-way and the off-street parking area or other vehicular use area that is exposed to an abutting right-of-way shall be landscaped. Such landscaping shall include one (1) large shade tree per every forty (40) lineal feet. They shall be planted in a planting area of at least twenty-five (25) square feet with a dimension of at least five (5) feet. Trees planted in this strip landscape area adjacent to public rights-of-way shall conform to the Master Tree Plan for the City of Plantation as filed with the city landscape architect.
- (2) In addition, a hedge, wall, or other durable landscape barrier of a height of not less than two and one-half (2 1/2) feet and not more than five (5) feet shall be placed along the perimeter of such landscaped strip. A variety of species and/or materials shall be used with eighty (80) percent of the plants being one (1) predominant species.
- (3) The landscaped strip and hedge should follow the outline of the parking area if it forms a traffic island perpendicular to the right-of-way such as at the entry drives.
- (4) If such durable barrier is of nonliving material, such as a wall or fence, plantings should be of such size and spacing that seventy-five (75) percent of the total linear length is covered by plantings. The city council may waive the requirements of this subsection if it determines the wall or fence is an architectural feature such that aesthetics will better be served by leaving it

unscreened.

- (5) The remainder of this required landscaped strip shall be planted with grass, ground cover, or other landscape treatment. Paving, such as pedestrian walkways, may not cover more than ten (10) percent of the total area.
- (6) If landscape setbacks are twenty-five (25) feet or more from the right-of-way, the two and one-half-foot durable barrier set forth in subsection (2) hereof may be substituted with a continuous berm with grass or other landscape treatments. The berm shall generally be at least four (4) feet in height; its height may vary to present an aesthetic effect. Trees are still required as specified above.
- (7) Necessary access ways from the public right-of-way through all such landscape strips may be subtracted from the linear dimension used to determine the number of trees. Trees shall be located not less than twenty (20) feet from either side of the edges of such access drives and may count toward the total strip tree count required.

(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Cross References: Buildings and building regulations, Ch. 5; planning and development, Ch. 19; streets, sidewalks and other public places, Ch. 23; zoning, Ch. 27.

Sec. 13-38. Sight distance for landscaping adjacent to public rights-of-way and points of site access.

(a) When an access way intersects a public right-of-way or when the subject property abuts the intersection of two (2) or more public rights-of-way, all landscaping within the triangular area described below shall provide unobstructed cross-visibility at a level between two and one-half (2 1/2) feet and six (6) feet. Trees or palms having limbs and foliage within these limits shall be trimmed and maintained in such a manner that no limbs or foliage extend into the cross-visibility area or create a traffic hazard. Landscaping except required grass or ground cover shall not be located closer than three (3) feet from the edge of any accessway pavement and no landscaping will present a traffic or sight visibility hazard.

- (b) The triangular areas referred to above are as follows:
 - (1) The areas of property on both sides of an access way formed by the intersection of each side of the access way and the public right-of-way line with two (2) sides of each separate triangle being fifteen (15) feet in length from the point of intersection and the third side being a line connecting the ends of the two (2) other sides.
 - (2) The area of property located at a corner formed by the intersection of two (2) or more public rights-of-way with two (2) sides of the triangular areas being thirty (30) feet in length along the abutting public rights-of-way lines measured from their point of intersection and the third side being a line connecting the ends of the other two (2) lines.

(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Cross References: Streets, sidewalks and other public places, Ch. 23; traffic and vehicles, Ch. 25; vision clearance, § 27-638.

Sec. 13-39. Perimeter landscaping relating to abutting properties.

(a) On the site of a building or structure or open lot use providing an off-street parking area or other vehicular use area, where such areas will not be entirely screened visually by an intervening building or structure from an abutting property that portion of the area not so screened shall be provided with shrubs, or a hedge, or a wall, or other durable landscape barrier to form a continuous screen between the off-street parking area or other vehicular use area and such abutting residential property.

(b) If shrubs are chosen to be the durable landscape barrier, they shall have a minimum installed height of four (4) feet and shall be spaced to form an immediate and continuous hedge or screen.

(c) The wall or fence, if used, shall be six (6) feet in height when nonresidential parking or vehicular use areas are being screened from neighboring residential use, and five (5) feet when residential parking or vehicular use areas are being screened from neighboring residential use. The wall or fence shall not extend to obstruct vision of oncoming traffic at access points to roadways. For each six (6) feet thereof one (1) shrub or clinging vine shall be planted along both sides of such barrier. Such wall or fence plantings may be massed for interest or evenly spaced.

(d) A large shade tree shall be provided per each forty (40) lineal feet of the landscape barrier or fraction thereof. Trees shall be planted in a buffer landscape strip contiguous with the property line, which strip shall be not less than five (5) feet in width.

(e) The planting area required by subsection (d) above, in addition to the tree and durable barrier requirement, shall be totally landscaped with grass, ground cover, or other landscape material. Landscape architectural paving may not exceed five (5) percent of this strip area.

(f) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable in the following situations:

(1) When a property line abuts a dedicated alley which does not also serve property zoned for residential use;

(2) Where a proposed parking area or other vehicular use area abuts an existing hedge, wall, or other durable landscape barrier on an abutting property, the existing barrier may be used to satisfy the landscape barrier requirements (provided that the existing barrier meets all applicable standards of this chapter and is protected from vehicular encroachment).

(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Cross References: Zoning, Ch. 27.

Sec. 13-40. Interior landscaping for parking areas.

(a) In all zoning districts requiring review and approval of site plans, a total area of interior landscaping shall be provided in all off-street parking areas equal to not less than fifteen (15) percent of the total paved vehicular use area of the site, including all parking and circulation areas. In all other districts a total area of interior landscaping shall be provided in off-street parking areas equal to not less than ten (10) percent of the total paved vehicular use area of the site, including all parking and circulation areas. For secondary vehicular use areas such as service areas, loading zones and utility vehicle parking areas, the total area of interior landscaping shall be calculated at the minimum ten (10) percent for the first fifty thousand (50,000) square feet of paved areas, plus five (5) percent of the paved area in excess of that amount.

(b) Interior landscaping shall be installed in landscaped areas designed and arranged for the explicit purposes of controlling traffic, providing shade, screening unnecessary views into and within the vehicular use areas, and separating the parking, circulation and service areas.

(c) Landscape areas shall have the following dimensional requirements:

(1) No landscaped area shall have any dimension less than five (5) feet.

(2) Islands in parking bays shall have a minimum size as follows:

a. Multi-family residential: Width nine (9) feet and length sixteen (16) feet green area, not including curbing.

b. Nonresidential office: Width eight (8) feet and length sixteen (16) feet green area, not including curbing.

c. Nonresidential retail commercial: Width eight (8) feet and length sixteen (16) feet green area, not including curbing.

(3) Islands or medians shall be provided to separate parking bays from major internal access drives and shall have a minimum width of ten (10) feet, not including curbing.

(4) Medians between double parking bays shall be curbed and shall have a minimum width as follows:

a. Multi-family residential: Ten (10) feet in green area, not including curbing.

b. Nonresidential office: Eight (8) feet in green area, not including curbing.

c. Nonresidential commercial: Eight (8) feet in green area, not including curbing.

(5) In addition to all other requirements for green space or landscaping of parking areas where multiple perpendicular or angular parking spaces are provided to driveways, private streets, or public roads, landscaped islands will be substituted and preserved in green so as to break up the monotony of such parking and to minimize the hazards created thereby by providing visual breaks to assist in seeing other pedestrian and vehicular traffic on the following basis:

a. Every fifth space in multi-family residential developments.

b. Every eighth space, on an averaged basis, in nonresidential office uses.

c. Every eighth space, on an averaged basis, in nonresidential commercial uses.

(d) Such green spaces shall be at least the size set forth in subsection (c)(2), above; however, such green spaces shall be deemed an additional landscape requirement and shall not relieve the developer of providing the requisite number of paved off-street parking spaces called for by other provisions of this city's

comprehensive zoning ordinance, nor shall any credit be given for open space for these green areas within perpendicular paved parking spaces except where the city council finds special site conditions or site design solutions would dictate that such green spaces be shifted, varied, or waived in part or in whole.

(e) Landscape areas in all vehicular use areas shall be curbed to provide landscape protection unless an alternate means of landscape protection is approved for special reasons. Vehicles may overhang said landscaped areas.

(f) Large shade trees shall be installed in all parking areas at a maximum spacing of forty (40) feet center to center (except where precluded by off-street parking requirements and excluding parking areas which abut perimeters for which trees are required by other provisions). The trees shall be installed explicitly to provide shade for the parked vehicles. The trees shall be planted in landscaped areas which conform to the dimensional requirements described above.

(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Cross References: Driveways and parking lots, § 5-151 et seq.; streets, § 23-21 et seq.; traffic and vehicles, Ch. 25; off-street parking, § 27-741; zoning generally, Ch. 27.

Sec. 13-41. Pedestrian zones along building facades.

(a) Recognizing that it is universally accepted that trees and other plantings function to visually and aesthetically buffer and enhance building facades to reduce air and noise pollution and to conserve energy within the structure, there shall be a landscaped pedestrian zone along the length of all building walls not directly adjacent to vehicular approaches. The depth of this pedestrian zone and the degree to which it is landscaped shall be determined by building height and function.

(b) Landscape pedestrian zones shall extend the full width of each facade which abuts a parking or vehicular use area. The minimum width of such landscaped zone for all structures shall be measured from the base of the building and shall relate to the adjacent structure's wall height as herein defined as follows:

<i>Adjacent Structure Wall Height</i>	<i>Landscape Zone Width</i>
Wall height up to and including 60 feet	50% of height, or ten feet, whichever is greatest
Wall height greater than 60 feet	As set by city council, but no less than 30%, nor more than 50% of such wall height

In the case of shed roofs, A-frames, hip-roofs or any other symmetrical or nonsymmetrical peaked roof, the width of the landscaped pedestrian zone shall be no less than one-half the wall height as determined by the chief building official.

Paved areas in the landscape pedestrian zone may not constitute more than fifty (50) percent of the width of landscape pedestrian zone or six (6) feet, whichever is less.

(c) One (1) tree shall be installed in this zone per each thirty (30) lineal feet, or fraction thereof, of facade width. Trees must be of a size as required by subsection (f), below. Trees may be grouped, but there must be a minimum of one (1) tree per facade. The remainder of the landscape area of the zone shall be treated

appropriately with plantings, seating, and sidewalks and other pedestrian accessways.

(d) For facades of buildings which face residential areas, or public use areas, such as streets, but do not abut parking areas, one (1) tree shall be installed per each thirty (30) lineal feet or fraction thereof of facade width. Trees must be of a size as required by subsection (f) below. Trees may be grouped, but there must be a minimum of one (1) tree per facade. Palms may be substituted for trees in landscape zones of limited width. Palms shall be required at the rate of three (3) palms for each tree that would otherwise be required under this section. Palms must be of a size as required by subsection (f), below.

(e) Sides of industrial structures not oriented to residential or public view may be excepted from the above but must provide a foundation planting area of at least five (5) feet clear of roof overhang. Foundation plantings in these nonpedestrian areas shall include low, mid, and upper level landscaping.

(f) For all trees required by subsections (b) and (c), above, twenty-five (25) percent of the trees must be a minimum of ten (10) feet to twelve (12) feet installed height. The remaining seventy-five (75) percent of the trees shall be of an installed size relating to the adjacent wall structure height, as heretofore defined in subsection (a) hereof, as follows:

Wall Structure Height (feet)	Tree Height (feet)	Tree Spread (feet)	Overall Palm Height (feet)
To 15	10--12	5	12--14
15--25	12--14	6	14--18
26--35	14--16	8	18--22
36 and greater	16--18	9	22--28

(g) For foundation plantings adjacent to single-and two-family dwellings in a PRD, no such mandatory dimensioned landscape zone shall be defined for single-and two-family dwellings but such structures shall have foundation plantings proportionate and appropriate to each facade in keeping with good landscape design principles.

(h) The landscape architect has the ability to administratively reduce the width of the landscape pedestrian zone by ten (10) percent in limited areas. It must be demonstrated that the reduced green space is provided elsewhere on site and functions to help soften the mass of the structure.
(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Cross References: Buildings and building regulation, Ch. 5; sidewalks, § 23-121 et seq.; traffic and vehicles, Ch. 25; zoning, Ch. 27.

Sec. 13-41.5 Minimum requirements applicable to all existing single-family residential zoning districts not requiring site plan approval.

(a) *Tree requirements:*

(1) Each lot under one-quarter acre shall contain a minimum of three (3) trees. They shall consist of an equivalent of one (1) category 1 tree and two (2) category 2 trees. At least one (1) tree must be planted in the front of the property.

(2) Each lot one-quarter acre or greater shall contain a minimum of four (4) trees. They shall consist

of an equivalent of two (2) category 1 trees and two (2) category 2 trees. One (1) category 1 tree and one (1) category 2 tree must be planted in the front of the property.

- (3) Three (3) palm trees (category 4) can be used as an equivalent of one (1) category 2 or one (1) category 3 tree and not more than thirty (30) percent of the required trees shall be palms.
- (4) For mitigation purposes and in order to fulfill this standard, all existing trees on the property must be healthy, vigorous, and meet the minimum tree size requirement.
- (5) Trees used for mitigation to meet the minimum requirement standard shall not be removed unless the tree(s) are in poor health or condition or it is determined the tree(s) are creating an unsafe situation. Mitigated tree(s) that are removed for such a situation must be replaced with trees of equal size and/or value.

(b) *Affected properties.* Properties that will be affected by these standards are:

- (1) Those requesting to remove trees with an eighteen-inch caliper or larger specimen trees in existing single-family residential zoning districts not requiring site plan approval.
- (2) All new single-family residence construction or modifications (not including re-roofing) to existing buildings exceeding ten (10) percent of the appraised value of the lot and improvements in existing single-family zoning districts not requiring site plan approval.

(c) *Minimum size specifications of mitigated trees shall be as follows:*

- (1) Category 1 (large shade tree)--Minimum of ten (10) feet in height, five-foot spread, and two-inch caliper at time of planting.
- (2) Category 2 (medium shade tree)--Minimum of eight (8) feet in height, three-foot spread and one and one half (1 1/2) inches of caliper.
- (3) Category 3 (small shade tree)--Minimum of six (6) feet in height, three-foot spread and one and one half inch (1 1/2) of caliper.

(d) Category 4 (palms)--Minimum of twelve (12) feet overall height.

(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Sec. 13-42. Submission of site plan and landscape plan approval.

(a) Except for single-family homes that are not in the RS-1EP zoning district or that are not located on lots shown on a plat or site data record, and except for duplex zoned districts, the following list of proposed plans shall be submitted with the application for site plan approval:

- (1) Proposed layout plan (site plan) scale indicated.
- (2) Proposed conceptual grading plan.

- (3) Proposed planting plan with existing plant material noted and--Scale indicated.
- (4) Proposed elevation plan with dimensions.
- (5) Overhead utility lines.

(b) All plan form drawing submittals shall be drawn to a reasonable scale and bear the name and address and signature of the designer. Additionally, the drawing size shall not exceed two (2) feet by three (3) feet.

(c) Full responsibility for the design, installation, maintenance, implementation and compliance with all applicable city codes of all the items on the landscape drawings shall fall upon the owner of the project. All plans shall be executed in a professional manner acceptable to the city landscape architect and shall contain:

- (1) *Proposed layout plan (site plan).* The proposed layout plan shall show the dimensions and radii of the landscape elements of the proposed development, including the location of plant material, surface material; existing and proposed landscape features and furnishings, including walls and fences; property lines, easements, right-of-way, drain fields and fire hydrant locations, and site lighting should also be shown.
- (2) *Proposal conceptual grading plan.* The proposed conceptual grading plan shall contain existing and proposed spot grades at all building corners, roadways, parking lot corners, pedestrian walks, and around any existing vegetation, arrows indicating drainage flow, proposed slope percentages, and shall indicate in detail any proposed mound or berm construction.
- (3) *Proposed planting plan.* The proposed planting plan shall identify the species, size and location of plant materials. A plant list shall be included on the drawing and for each species shall include the scientific name, the common name, the installed size and height and relevant horticultural notes, such as spread and trunk diameter for trees, planting and staking technique, top soil depth as required by this chapter, mulching material and depth for trees and shrub areas, initial fertilizer application, etc. A surface materials list shall be included on the drawing and contain the materials used such as asphalt, concrete, stone, mulch, etc., with a description of each. All landscape furnishings, such as planters, benches, trellises, fountains, etc., shall be described through drawings and specifications to illustrate their construction, method of attachment, etc. Existing trees over two-inch caliper shall be shown. A number or symbol shall identify each tree. A tabular list of the existing trees shall include botanical name, common name, caliper, spread, height, general condition and disposition of tree(s).
- (4) *Proposed elevation plan.* The proposed elevation plan shall show architectural and landscaped elements in their proper relationship with enough detail to determine the impact of the proposed landscape treatment at the time of the planting installation. The drawing must be accurate and to a noted scale. Approximate size of plantings after fifth year of growth shall be indicated by dashed lines.

(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Cross References: Platting, Ch. 20; site data review, § 20-16; plat contents, § 20-141 et seq.; zoning, Ch. 27.

Sec. 13-43. Adjustments of standards for site plan and landscape plan approval.

The city council of the city shall act as and be a committee of adjustment of this comprehensive landscape ordinance. The landscape planning and review board upon receipt of an application for adjustment of landscaping requirements provided herein, executed and sworn to by the owner or tenant of the property concerned or by authorized agents as evidenced by written power of attorney shall have the authority and duty to hear and make recommendations upon such application. The applicant shall, in the application, clearly and in detail state what adjustments or requirements are being requested and the reasons such adjustments are warranted, and shall accompany the application with such supplementary data, such as sketches, surveys and statistical information as is deemed necessary to substantiate the adjustment. The landscape planning and review board may recommend approval or modification only if it determines that approval of any adjustment would not be contrary to the public interest and would be in keeping with and would preserve the intent of this chapter and that literal enforcement of the above standards would be impracticable and would result in unreasonable and unnecessary hardship. Such recommendations of the landscape planning and review board shall be referred to the city council where possible in conjunction with any site plan review, and, if none, within thirty (30) days of the landscape planning and review board hearing and recommendation thereon. The petitioner shall be notified of the time and place such adjustment shall be heard by the city council. The city council shall have final determination on any such adjustments of standards as the committee of adjustment. Application(s) for an adjustment of this code as applied to a parcel of land shall be subject to the city cost recovery system, and a minimum deposit of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) shall be posted when the application is made.

(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Cross References: City council, § 2-16 et seq.; review committee, § 2-71 et seq.; planning and development, Ch. 19; plat review committee, § 20-46 et seq.

Sec. 13-44. Tree preservation.

(a) *Purpose.* The purposes of this section are to establish rules and regulations governing the protection of trees and vegetative cover within the city limits, to encourage the proliferation of trees and vegetation within the city as well as their replacement, in recognition of their importance and their meaningful contribution to a healthy, beautiful, and safer community attributable to their carbon dioxide absorption, oxygen production, dust filtration, wind and noise reduction, soil erosion prevention, surface drainage improvement, beautification and aesthetic enhancement of improved and vacant lands and the general promotion of the health, safety, and well-being of the community.

(b) *Tree removal.*

(1) General conditions. Trees with a caliper under eighteen (18) inches may be removed from developed single-family lots where no site plan approval was required without obtaining a tree removal permit. Properties where a minimum number of trees per lot are required by this article shall require a tree removal permit regardless of its caliper. Monocots with an overall height of eight (8) or more feet to the terminal bud shall require a tree removal permit. It shall be unlawful to remove such tree without first obtaining a tree removal permit.

a. A permit for the removal of Black Olive (*Bucida buceras*) trees on developed single-family lots where no site plan approval was required, will be approved if the property is in compliance with the minimum requirement standards in section 13-41.5.

- (2) On all other developed property, including single-family lots in the RS1-EP zoning district, it shall be unlawful to remove:
 - a. Any dicot or conifer tree with a caliper of one and one-half (1 1/2) inches or more;
 - b. A monocot with a height of eight (8) or more feet to the terminal bud;
 - c. A tree required by code or as a condition of a site plan; from public or private lands without first obtaining a tree removal permit from the landscape architecture department.
- (3) On undeveloped property, it shall be unlawful to remove any dicot or conifer tree with a caliper of two (2) inches or more or a monocot with a height of eight (8) feet or more. No permit shall be required for the removal of Australian Pines, Melaleuca, Florida Holly and Poisonwood. Moving a tree from one location to another in the city will not be considered removal; however, a permit shall be required.
- (4) Application for permit. Application for a tree removal or tree relocation permit shall be made to the city landscape architect. Upon receipt of an application for tree removal, the city landscape architect or their designee will determine the species size, condition, and replacement requirement. Monetary value will be determined using the most current edition of the *Guide for Plant Appraisal***, published by the International Society of Arboriculture or such other publication or standard acceptable to the city landscape architect.
- (5) Two step permit. Applicable to developed single-family lots where no site plan approval was required. This permitting is a two-part process. The first part is the planting of mitigated trees and to demonstrate that after a six-month period, the trees are established. Once this is demonstrated, the second part will be the issuance of a removal permit for the requested tree(s).
- (6) Permit eligibility. An applicant may be eligible to receive a tree removal permit if the following considerations are present:
 - a. If a proposed development cannot be located on the site without tree removal; and if the proponent has made every reasonable effort to incorporate existing trees in the development project and to minimize the number of trees removed; or
 - b. If a tree proposed to be removed is of poor quality and condition; or
 - c. If a tree proposed to be removed is obstructing safe vehicular cross visibility; or
 - d. If a tree proposed to be removed is damaging existing improvements and every reasonable effort to cease further damage through proper arboricultural and horticultural practices has been exhausted; or
 - e. If a tree proposed to be removed is creating ongoing safety problems for existing development; or

- f. If the growth of a tree proposed to be removed is being suppressed by dominant tree canopy that inhibits the natural growth and development of the affected tree(s); or
 - g. Other circumstances as determined by the city landscape architect or designee.
- (7) Permit conditions. The city landscape architect shall issue a tree removal/relocation permit when the applicant for such permit has agreed to fulfill one (1) of the following conditions:
- a. That the tree, if transplanted, will be moved, established and maintained using proper arboricultural and horticultural practices accepted by the industry in South Florida. New location shall provide adequate space to allow the tree to attain its natural growth characteristics. The replacement size and planting location shall be designated by the city landscape architect and guaranteed by the property owner for one (1) year from the planting (or replanting) date.
 - b. That the tree(s), if destroyed, be substituted with an equivalent replacement or replacements, approved by the city landscape architect, planted on the site from which the destroyed tree(s) were removed. The replacement size and planting location shall be designated by the city landscape architect and guaranteed by the property owner for one (1) year from the planting (or replanting) date.
 - c. That the tree(s), if destroyed, will be replaced by equivalent replacement trees, approved by the city landscape architect, donated to the city tree programs, or shall be planted by the donor on public land. The replacement size and planting location shall be designated by the city landscape architect and guaranteed by the donor for one (1) year from the planting (or replanting) date.
 - d. That the tree(s), if destroyed, will be replaced by the applicant by providing the equivalent monetary value to the city's tree fund. The equivalent monetary value shall be determined using appraisal methods described in the most current edition of the *Guide for Plant Appraisal*** published by the International Society of Arboriculture or such other publication or standard acceptable to the city landscape architect, or caliper inch equivalent based on the fair market value of the tree(s).
 - e. Swale trees. The removal or relocation of certain species of swale trees, that are determined to be in good condition and health by the city landscape architect or designee, at the adjacent property owner's request because of the existence of adverse secondary effects such as leaf staining, root protrusion, etc. The property owner will bear all removal or relocation costs on approval of a tree removal permit or relocation permit. Mitigation will be based on the area of the canopy that is removed. Replacement tree species approved by the city landscape architect or designee and appropriate for the planting site will be required to be replanted in the swale from where trees were removed. Trees that cannot be planted in the removal location may be planted elsewhere on public property. Replacement trees may be a shared expense between the city and property owner through an appropriate program such as the city's street tree program or other such

program approved by the landscape architect or designee. The number of trees removed citywide shall not exceed fifteen (15) trees per year. This paragraph e. shall not apply to the removal of trees by the Plantation Acres Improvement District (PAID) which are planted in swales of property owned by PAID over which PAID has an easement (as such trees may be removed by PAID acting pursuant to its sovereign powers without obtaining a permit under this article).

- f. Trees damaged by natural events. All reasonable efforts should be made to preserve trees damaged by a hurricane, windstorm, flood, or like event. All trees required by code or approved site plan that are destroyed and/or removed due to such event shall be replaced.
- (8) Permit fee. Each application for tree removal/relocation shall be accompanied by a permit fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each tree sought to be removed or relocated. This fee, or portion thereof, may be waived by the city landscape architect upon suitable showing by the applicant. Permit fees shall be waived for developed single-family lots where no site plan approval was required.
 - (9) Bonding. Any persons conducting a permitted tree relocation must post a bond to insure the survival of tree(s) designated for preservation. The requirement of this bond may be waived by the city landscape architect upon suitable showing by the applicant. Determination of the bond amount shall be computed based upon the most current edition of the *Guide for Plant Appraisal***, published by the International Society of Arboriculture or such other publication or standards acceptable to the city landscape architect. Said bond shall meet the approval of the appropriate city departments.
 - (10) Denial of tree removal permit. Requests for tree removal permits that are denied by the department of landscape architecture may be appealed as described in section 13-21 of this chapter.
- (c) Tree replacement requirements.
 - (1) All trees except Black Olive trees must be replaced based on tree canopy replacement. Black Olive trees must be replaced in accordance with minimum standards found in section 13-41.5.
 - (2) The tree canopy coverage of a site shall be determined using any combination of the following methods:
 - a. Review of aerial photography;
 - b. On-site inspection; and/or
 - c. Review of a tree survey.
 - (3) For replacement requirements of one (1) to five (5) trees, a minimum of one (1) species shall be utilized as a replacement tree. For six (6) to ten (10) replacement trees required, a minimum of two (2) species shall be utilized. For eleven (11) to twenty (20) replacement trees required, a

minimum of three (3) species shall be utilized. For twenty-one (21) to fifty (50) replacement trees required, a minimum of four (4) species shall be utilized. For fifty-one (51) or more replacement trees required, a minimum of five (5) species shall be utilized.

(4) The number of required replacement trees shall be based upon the size of the canopy removed and the category of replacement trees selected by the applicant. The following table shall be used to determine the number of required replacement trees:

Replacement Tree Category	Replacement Canopy Area Credit
(See Appendix 1)	(In Square Feet)
Category 1 Tree	300
Category 2 Tree	150
Category 3 Tree	100
Category 4 Tree	50

Recognizing the desirability of a certain amount of variety in a landscape design, the planting of tree species other than those in Appendix 1 will be considered.

- (5) Minimum size specifications of replacement trees in areas other than developed single-family lots where no site plan approval was required shall be as defined in section 13-41.
 - a. Category 1--Minimum of twelve (12) feet in height, five-foot spread, and two-inch caliper at time of planting.
 - b. Category 2--Minimum of ten (10) feet in height, three-foot spread and one and one-half (1 1/2) inches of caliper.
 - c. Category 3--Minimum of six (6) feet in height, three (3) foot spread and one and one half-inch (1 1/2) of caliper.
 - d. Category 4--Minimum of twelve (12) feet overall height.
- (6) Equivalent replacement. Any tree removed without a permit, having first been issued by the city landscape architect or their designee, shall be replaced by an equivalent replacement. If the removed tree is so large that replacement is impossible by one (1) equivalent replacement, trees with equivalent canopy area shall be planted on the site or on public property by the violator, at a location determined by the city landscape architect and guaranteed for one (1) year or as determined by the city landscape architect. In the event that insufficient trunk of the removed tree exists so that equivalency may not be determined thereby, size and equivalency shall be estimated by the city landscape architect based upon trees of the same species existing in the vicinity and in making such determination, the city landscape architect shall consider, among other things, aerial photographic records and the available data related to the area.
- (7) Code violation. Failure of an owner to make restoration for a removed tree as required by paragraph (7) within sixty (60) days after being notified by the city landscape architect shall constitute a violation of the Code of Ordinances of the city. Removals necessitated by permitted

construction may be replaced after the sixty-day limit, but prior to the issuance of the certificate of occupancy or final use approval.

- (8) Median and road right-of-way access. Whenever a median cut or access is permitted to or in any median, swale or road right-of-way on a road within the city, the city landscape architect shall evaluate the value of the plant material that would be lost and or the cost of transplanting said plant material of such permitted access. All plant material to be mitigated for as a result of these actions shall be deemed to be part of the approved landscape on the site plan which prompted this action. It shall be fully guaranteed in its new location for a period of one (1) year after approval of the city landscape architect or designee. Plant material that is transplanted as a result of a median cut shall be transplanted using proper horticultural and arboricultural techniques and shall be relocated to a publicly owned location or locations, as specified by the city landscape architect at the expense of the entity obtaining such access permits. It shall be guaranteed for a period of two (2) years from final sign off or as determined by the city landscape architect.

If the developer is required, under the access permit, to replace or transplant plant material, a bond in the amount of one hundred (100) percent of the value of the plant material shall be posted with the city before final acceptance, to insure the survival of the new or transplanted plant material. The bond shall be held for one (1) year for new plant material and two (2) years or a time determined appropriate by the city landscape architect for transplanted plant material. No certificate of occupancy shall be issued until the city has signed off or the conditions stated above have been met.

- (d) *Tree trimming and cutting.*
- (1) *Tree services and arborists.* Vehicles used by tree services/arborists operating within the city shall be clearly marked with the name and telephone number of the tree service/arborist. Tree services/arborists shall display the Broward County certified logo and registration number, as required by the county. A photocopy of the local business tax receipt shall be available for inspection at each job site. In all instances, pruning or repair to dicotyledonous, monocotyledonous and conifer species, shall be made according to most current edition of American National Standard Institute for Tree Care Operations Tree, Shrub and Other Woody Plant Maintenance Standard Practices (ANSI A300-1995) or such other publication or standard acceptable to the city landscape architect, a copy of which is on file in the office of the city landscape architect. The exception is the trimming of palms as described by ANSI A300**, section 5.6.1.1. No removal shall be permitted of live palm fronds whose petiole initiates in a direction above a plane parallel to the ground plane below, thereby leaving less than a one hundred eighty (180) degree head of fronds. This removal should not constitute more than twenty-five (25) percent of fronds. Persons engaged in the business of tree service in the city shall adhere at all times to these standards.
- (2) The owner, tenant, occupant or tree services/arborists engaged to trim trees on lands located within the city shall neither remove, top or trim back more than twenty-five (25) percent of the total area of any tree canopy.

(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005; Ord. No. 2379, § 6, 12-13-2006)

Cross References: Tree removal or relocation permit fee, § 5-21; specifications for planting of trees on roadside swales, § 9-64; vegetation protruding into public rights-of-way, § 11-9; maintenance of trees and shrubs abutting canals, § 15-21(b)--(e); removal

of trees and brush from right-of-way, § 23-37(a).

Sec. 13-45. Tree protection.

(a) Any tree which has been declared by resolution of the city council to be a "protected tree" shall not be removed unless such removal has been approved by resolution of the city council. When a protected tree is on a site which cannot be put to any significant use without the removal of the protected tree, removal of the protected tree will be allowed with all such conditions being imposed as are appropriate pursuant to the guidelines applying to the removal of nonprotected trees and to the special status of the protected tree. When a protected tree is on a site to be developed or redeveloped, the owner, developer, or contractor shall take all reasonable measures to prevent damage to the tree and root system out to the natural drip line. The extent of the drip line will be based on caliper and species without respect to previous pruning activities.

(b) All trees retained on a site shall be protectively barricaded before and during construction activities. The minimum barricade shall be a temporary fence constructed of a minimum of two (2) by four (4) inch posts, forty-eight (48) inches high with three (3) two (2) by four (4) inch rails equally spaced. A performance bond instead of or in addition to a protective barricade may be required from the agent or owner by the city landscape architect for any tree protection, removal, or transplanting to guarantee protection of a tree or trees or to ensure restoration of an equivalency. The amount of said bond shall be based on the equivalent value of the tree or trees specifically covered. Any bond required for a "protected tree" shall be four (4) times the equivalent value for that tree.

(c) Underground utility lines shall be routed around existing trees to the outside of the drip line. If this is not possible, as determined by the city landscape architect, a tunnel made by a power-driven soil auger may be used under the tree in a proper horticultural/arboricultural manner.

(d) Installation of fences and walls shall take into consideration the root systems of existing trees. Post holes and trenches located close to trees shall be dug by hand and adjusted as necessary to avoid damage to major roots. Continuous footers for masonry walls shall be ended at the point larger roots are encountered and the roots bridged.

(e) Any owner, tenant, contractor or agent thereof who fails to provide tree protection as stated herein shall be guilty of tree abuse.
(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Sec. 13-46. Tree abuse.

(a) *Tree abuse is prohibited.* Abused trees may not be counted toward fulfilling landscape requirements and may be required to be replaced. Tree abuse shall include:

- (1) Significant damage inflicted upon any part of a tree, including the root system, including but not limited to, damage by machinery, or pruning equipment, storage of materials, soil compaction, excavation, vehicle accidents, chemical application or change to the natural grade.
- (2) Damage inflicted to or cutting pruning a tree which permits infection or pest infestation.
- (3) Pruning a tree in such a manner which reduces the natural functions and biological processes of

the tree or puts it into stress or shock conditions or kills the tree.

- (4) Pruning a tree, in a manner which destroys the natural habit of growth.
 - (5) Hatracking.
 - (6) Stem base or root damage that occurs in the bottom four (4) feet of the trunk and/or in the root zone area which extends from the trunk to ten (10) feet outside of the dripline. This may be by mechanical actions or chemical applications or other activities, which results in vertical cracks, torn bark, wounded or damaged roots, excessive soil compaction, excessive soil or mulch covering surface roots, or root restriction.
 - (7) Tears and splitting of limb ends or peeling and stripping of bark.
 - (8) Use of climbing spikes on any species of tree for any purpose other than total tree removal.
 - (9) Girdling a tree with use of mechanical or manual equipment (e.g., use of a weedeater, mower damage, guy wires, etc.).
 - (10) Overlifting.
 - (11) Overthinning.
 - (12) Other activities which cause physical and biological damage to a tree or palm.
- (b) Poisonwood, Australian Pine, Florida Holly, and Melaleuca trees are not protected by this section.
- (c) Utility line clearing in conformance with ANSI A300** and National Electrical Safety Code clearances does not constitute tree abuse.
- (d) Remedial measures for tree abuse: action taken should be one (1) of the following:
- (1) Remedial pruning as determined by the city, to protect public safety and property, and/or corrective pruning to improve the health and form of affected trees.
 - (2) Removal as determined by the city landscape architect or designee shall be as a result of severely abused trees that compromise the health of the tree and the safety of the public and property or who's aesthetic natural habit has been destroyed. Said plant material shall be removed and stump ground within sixty (60) days of notice.
 - (3) Install replacement trees pursuant to section 13-44 of the Code, if the natural habit of growth of the abused tree is destroyed.

(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Sec. 13-47. Planting of prohibited trees.

(a) No person shall plant or cause to be planted anywhere within the city limits, any Australian Pine (*Casuarina spp.*), Melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), Florida Holly (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), Bischofia (*Bischofia javanica*), Earleaf Acacia (*Acacia auriculaeformis*), Carrotwood (*Cupaniopsis anacardiopsis*) or Lead Tree (*Leucaena leucocephala*) except where specifically and conditionally approved.

(b) Land used only for agricultural purposes may be excluded from this condition provided that the subject trees are to be used as wind breaks and are not planted within sixty (60) feet of an adjacent structure, parking lot, drive, utility easement or public right-of-way.
(Ord. No. 1525, § 1, 1-6-88; Ord. No. 2242, § 7, 1-3-2001)

Sec. 13-48. Removal of dead, severely diseased or damaged trees required.

(a) Any tree which is dead or severely diseased or damaged by lightning or other causes and which is located within a distance equal to the height of said tree to an adjacent property line, utility easement or public right-of-way must be removed.

(b) In the case of severely diseased trees or dead trees known to have died from infestation or infection by a contagious plant pest or pathogen, the dead tree must be disposed of in a proper manner as set by the city landscape architect or other governmental agencies.

(c) Diseased trees shall include, but shall not be limited to, palms clearly showing symptoms of lethal yellowing disease.
(Ord. No. 1525, § 1, 1-6-88; Ord. No. 2242, § 8, 1-3-2001)

Cross References: Buildings and building regulations, Ch. 5; streets, sidewalks, bridges and other public places, Ch. 23.

Sec. 13-49. Street trees designated.

(a) Street trees on certain designated roadways shall conform to the latest revision of the master street tree plan.

(b) All commercial and multi-family projects shall have designated street trees planted in their right-of-way at forty (40) feet on center.

(c) Because the city intends to procure landscaping, if possible, on all major rights-of-way and because property to be developed hereafter along such major rights-of-way will receive commensurate benefit and increase in value from street trees and landscaping, property owners along such major rights-of-way prior to site plan approval, or building permit issuance if site plan approval is not applicable, will satisfactorily commit to plant or contribute as set forth in this subsection. If the designated street trees have not yet been planted, the property owner will arrange with the city, county, Florida Department of Transportation, or other controlling entity of the right-of-way to plant his proportionate share with street trees and related irrigation and landscaping, with the property owner making the necessary arrangements, [and obtaining the necessary] permits and license to accomplish same. If the designated street trees have been planted, the property owner will make payment to the city in an amount equal to the cost of present planting of the trees and landscaping, and irrigation installation, with the city holding such amount to use for maintenance, repair and necessary replacement, either through itself or the controlling entity of the right-of-way.

(d) Designated streets and the approved tree species for each are denoted in the latest revision of the master street tree plan.

(e) There is hereby created an "official street tree plan," which is by reference made a part of this chapter and hereinafter shall be referred to as the street tree plan. Said official street tree plan is a compilation of lists prepared by the Department of Landscape Architecture referred to in subsection (a) of this section and shall be located in the office of the city landscape architect. The street tree plan shall depict the official trees which shall be planted along the major arterial and collector streets of the city. All landscape plans approved by the city council shall be subject to and conform to the street tree plan except where certain site conditions prohibit the planting of said trees. The street tree plan may be amended from time to time by resolution of the city council.

(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Cross References: Buildings and building regulations, Ch. 5; platting, Ch. 20; streets, § 23-21 et seq.; zoning, Ch. 27.

Sec. 13-50. Required tree planting and buffering in RS-1EP zoning districts.

Every [owner of a] lot in RS-1EP zoning districts seeking a building permit for the principal building to be erected upon the lot, shall present a site plan or drawing by the owner which shall show a minimum of eight (8) trees if over forty thousand (40,000) square feet and six (6) trees if forty thousand (40,000) square feet or less (as such tree term is defined and regulated by the city's landscaping ordinance) to be placed in such locations as are specifically approved by the city's landscape architect in the front and side yards so as to buffer the said principal building from similar principal buildings located upon such street where such building permit is sought. The sign-off of such site plan by landscape architect will be sufficient for issuance of such building permit when all other existing requirements for the issuance of same are met by the applicant therefore. Street trees are to be counted in the minimum permitted trees to be required under this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Sec. 13-51. Other applicable ordinances or resolutions.

The provisions of this chapter shall be subject to other applicable city ordinances or city resolutions where such ordinances or resolutions are more restrictive and are not otherwise inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter. This chapter shall supersede any city ordinance or city resolution less restrictive than this.

(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)

Appendix 1

Recommended tree list for canopy replacement including Category 1, 2, 3 and 4 trees.

Category 1

Replacements will be twelve-foot minimum height, 2.0 inch caliper at the time of planting.

Shade trees	
Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>
Bridal Veil	<i>Caesalpinia granadillo</i>
Rusty Back Fig	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>
Gumbo Limbo	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>

Indian Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>
Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
Mastic	<i>Mastichodendron foetidissimum</i>
Paradise Tree	<i>Simarouba glauca</i>
Pitch Apple	<i>Clusia rosea</i>
Podocarpus	<i>Podocarpus macrocarpus</i>
Pond Cypress	<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>
Red Bay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>
Red Mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>
Sausage Tree	<i>Kigelia pinnata</i>
Sea Grape	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>
Shortleaf Fig	<i>Ficus citrifolia</i>
Soapberry	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>
South Florida Slash Pine	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>
Spanish Cherry	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>
Strangler Fig	<i>Ficus aurea</i>
Sugarberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>
Sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>
Sycamore	<i>Plantanus occidentalis</i>
Wild Tamarind	<i>Lysiloma latisiliqua</i>
Willow Busic	<i>Dipholis salicifolia</i>

Flowering Trees	
Copperpod	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>
Flame Bottle Tree	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>
Floss Silk Tree	<i>Chorisia speciosa</i>
Golden Rain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria formosana</i>
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>
Kapok Tree	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>
Red Silk Cotton Tree	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>
Royal Poinciana	<i>Delonix regia</i>
Shaving Brush Tree	<i>Pseudobombax ellipticum</i>
Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Yellow Poinciana	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>
Verawood	<i>Bulnesia arborea</i>

Category 2

Replacements will be ten-foot minimum height, 1 1/2 in, caliper at time of planting.

Shade trees	
Black Calabash	<i>Amphitechne latifolia</i>
Black Sapote	<i>Diospyros digyna</i>
Brazil Beautyleaf	<i>Calophyllum brasiliense</i>
Buttonwood (Green)	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>
Buttonwood (silver)	<i>Conocarpus erectus sericeus</i>
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>
Crabwood	<i>Gymanthes lucida</i>
Dahoon Holly	<i>Ilex cassine</i>
Fern Tree	<i>Filicium decipiens</i>
Fiddlewood	<i>Citharexylum fruticosum</i>
Guiana Plum	<i>Drypetes lateriflora</i>

Krug's Holly	<i>Ilex krugiana</i>
Lancewood	<i>Nectandra coriacea</i>
Longan	<i>Euphoria longan</i>
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
Lychee	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>
Madagascar Olive	<i>Noronhia emarginata</i>
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Pigeon Plum	<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i>
Pond Apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Sand Pine	<i>Pinus clausa</i>
Satinleaf	<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i>
Southern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus silicicola</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Wild Tamarind	<i>Lysiloma sabicu</i>

Flowering trees	
African Tulip Tree	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>
Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon spp.</i>
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia cultivars</i>
Curly Pod	<i>Caesalpinia mexicana</i>
Frangipani	<i>Plumeria spp.</i>
Golden Trumpet	<i>Tabebuia chrysotricha</i>
Jamaican Dogwood	<i>Piscidia piscipula</i>
Florida Lilac	<i>Lonchocarpus</i>
Pink Trumpet Tree	<i>Tabebuia heterophylla</i>
Queen's Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>
Orange Geiger	<i>Cordia sebestena</i>
Tree of Gold	<i>Tabebuia caraiba</i>
White Geiger	<i>Cordia boisseri</i>

Category 3

Replacements will be six (6) ft. minimum height, 1 1/2 in, caliper at the time of planting

Shade	
Allspice	<i>Pimenta dioica</i>
Beach Acacia	<i>Acacia cyanophylla</i>
Black Ironwood	<i>Krugiodendron ferreum</i>
Brush Cherry	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>
Glossy Privet	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Jamaica Caper	<i>Capparis cynophallophora</i>
Ligustrum	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Macadamia	<i>Macadamia spp.</i>
Redberry Stopper	<i>Eugenia confusa</i>
Simpson Stopper	<i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i>
Snailseed	<i>Cocculus laurifolius</i>
Spanish Stopper	<i>Eugenia foetida</i>
Wax Myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Wild Lime	<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>

Flowering	
Cassia	<i>Senna surattensis</i>

Coral Bean	<i>Erythrina spp.</i>
Crape-Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Desert Cassia	<i>Senna polyphylla</i>
Dwarf Poinciana	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus spp.</i>
Jatropha	<i>Jatropha integerrima</i>
Weeping Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>

Category 4 - Palm trees

Replacements will be a minimum of twelve (12) feet overall

Small (under 20 feet)	
Alexander Palm	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>
Bottle Palm	<i>Hyophorbe lagenicaulis</i>
Christmas Palm	<i>Adonidia merrillii</i>
European Fan Palm	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
Pygmy Date Palm	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>
Senegal Date Palm	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>
Thatch Palm	<i>Thrinax radiata</i>

Medium (between 20 and 50 feet)	
Cabada Palm	<i>Dypsis cabadae</i>
Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>
Canary Island Date Palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>
Carpentaria	<i>Carpentaria acuminata</i>
Chinese Fan Palm	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>
Date Palm	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>
Florida Silver Palm	<i>Coccothrinax argentata</i>
Foxtail Palm	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>
Hurricane/Princess Palm	<i>Dictyosperma album</i>
Kentia/Sentry Palm	<i>Howea forsteriana</i>
Latan Palm	<i>Latania loddigesii</i>
MacArthur Cluster Palm	<i>Ptychosperma macarthuri</i>
Majesty Palm	<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>
Paurotis Palm	<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i>
Pindo Palm	<i>Butia capitata</i>
Queen Palm	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>
Saw Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>
Solitaire Palm	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>
Spindle Palm	<i>Hyophorbe verschafeltii</i>
Teddy Bear Palm	<i>Dypsis lastelliana</i>
Triangle Palm	<i>Dypsis decaryi</i>
Veitchia	<i>Veitchia montgomeryana</i>

Large Palm Trees (over 50 feet)	
Bismark	<i>Bismarkia nobilis</i>
Malayan Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Royal Palm	<i>Roystonea spp.</i>
Washington Palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>

(Ord. No. 2340, § 1, 1-5-2005)